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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY **REPORT**
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 SUBJECT Activities at Funkamt Beelitz

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- In early January 1954, the chief of Funkamt Beelitz and his deputy inspected a former military radio station, the so-called Engelsburg, which had been erected by the Reichspost on Templin Lake. The buildings were still in good condition, although no technical equipment was available. The work for aged people which occupied the buildings after the war has been partially eliminated. It was still undetermined when the station would be ready to resume operations.
- In late February, 25 mobile jamming stations were received at the Funkamt where they were stored and guarded by the police. These jammers were built by RFT Bismarck, Erfurt. Each set was shipped in two boxes, about 50 x 50 x 60 cm, one of which contained the three-sectional transmitter unit with matching antennas and the other contained measuring instruments installed in the left part, the frequency adjustment of the jamming noise with the boxes for separate modulation in the center part, and the adjusting unit for the receiver frequency to be interfered in the right portion of the box. The other box contained the power supply unit. Since the crates were sealed, details on the units were not available. The transmitting power was estimated at 50 to 100 W. The organizational chief of the plant stated that two such jammers had already been erected in Belsig and Luckenwalde. The units were planned for the jamming of Western broadcasting stations, primarily of Radio RIAS.
- New rhombic antennas put into operation by mid-February 1954 included:

Direction	Type of Antenna	Designed for a Wave length of	Receiving range
Moscow	single-rhombus	25 m	20 to 50 meters
Budapest	"	30 m	24 to 60 "
Peking	double-rhombus	25 m	20 to 50 "
Peking	"	20 m	16 to 40 "
Helsinki	single-rhombus	40 m	20 to 60 "

- The 1954 funds allotted to the Funkamt amounted to 345,000 eastmarks which were to cover the expenses for two rhombic antennas, one standard frequency measuring unit for about 120,000 eastmarks, two sets of field strength measuring instruments for 75,000 eastmarks, one ultra-short wave measuring generator, one low frequency transmission measuring set and one telegraph keying control unit.

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5. The plan to intensify the monitoring program of the Beelitz transmitter stations has not yet been realized nor were the buildings of the former radio monitoring station in Schoenefeld near Beelitz evacuated by the employees of the Funkamt living there. By order of the chief of the Funkamt, all broadcasting stations in East Germany are to be monitored three times a day to check reception conditions of the broadcasts and the observance of frequencies. Furthermore, all broadcasting stations within reception range are to be monitored twice a month for station identification and recording of their frequencies. Further monitoring and the precise supervision of radio amateurs was not possible for lack of qualified personnel. It was not known whether other stations than the one in Beelitz and a radio monitoring station in Kolberg were involved in the monitoring program.
6. In December 1953, the reception of radio Moscow, transmitting on a frequency of 173 kcs by a relay station at Funkamt Beelitz, fluctuated noticeably in its field strength. Soviet engineers working at the plant ordered Funkamt Beelitz to monitor the reception of the station at least every hour until further notice. Severe fluctuations had to be reported to the Kolberg branch office of the Central Institute for Radio Techniques which was also engaged in the monitoring.
7. On 20 December 1953, a bulletin at Funkamt Beelitz announced the following 1954 training courses planned by the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications:
Two six-week courses for ultra-short wave, television and decimeter techniques;
one four-week course for radio traffic installations, their operational frequencies, procedures etc.; one four-week course for radio monitoring and one eight-week course for radio operators applying for a special license for radio operators, class III. All applicants should register with the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications by 31 December 1953.
8. Activities in the field of picture telegraphy were initiated in early February. Between 7 and 10 a.m. every day, and occasionally until 1 p.m., Funkamt Beelitz received from the Peking picture telegraph station operating with the following call signals and frequencies:

<u>Call Signal</u>	<u>Frequency in kilocycles</u>
BAZ 25	14880
BAZ 6	12370
BAZ 4	12280
BAZ 22	16452
BAZ 26	6600
BAZ 8	10275

For East Germany, Koenigswusterhausen radio telegraph station transmitted with call signal MPI on a frequency of 12,035 kcs. After 1 March 1954, the reception of telegraph pictures was continued on Mondays only; frequencies and call signals remained unchanged.

9. In early January 1954, Radio Sofia used the call signals and the frequencies listed below:

<u>Call Signal</u>	<u>Frequency in kilocycles</u>
LZA 5	14970
LZH	13100
LZC	10315
LZA 2	8055
LZA 4	9505
LZB	7460
LZG	6550
LZD	5835
LZA	4755

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[redacted] Hauptverwaltung (HV) Funk of the Ministry
for Post and Telecommunications, [redacted] via extension 221 of
the Berlin Lichtenberg service line, be immediately informed of any unusual events
such as fire, heavy jamming etc. After duty hours the following persons were to
be informed by telephone on the same line:

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Herr Goetze (fmu), telephone 584573, Herr Heilmann (fmu), acting departmental chief,
telephone 501061; and Herr Adler (fmu), deputy chief manager, telephone 631029.

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